Carolina Observer.

VOL. VIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1824. [NO. 372.

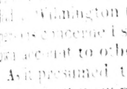
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary rates.

Just received and for sale, several neat, light northern built GIGS.

ALSO,



Wood's PATENT PLOUGHS, different sizes, with extra castings.

C. & P. MALLETT.

June, 1824.—67tf

For Sale, or Lease,

Fifteen or Twenty Lots, on accommodating Terms, a tract of rich and well timbered LAND, situate on the Cape-Fear side of the north east branch of the Cape-Fear river and on the south-west side of Holly Shelter creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in the county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres, more or less.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not inferior, in quality, to any in the state, being a luxuriant rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the production of cotton, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and grass, as it is capable of being made rich meadow land, without cultivation; and a considerable part of it high and dry, and well fitted for the culture of corn, cotton, and small grain of every kind, as the land now in culture proves, as it produces, in proportion to any land of the same quality in the country. Indeed, the whole tract is susceptible of being rendered of immense value, by industry and good husbandry, for it is uncommonly well watered, and abounds with the most valuable white and red oak, juniper, cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all of the most superior quality, and capable of furnishing an inexhaustible quantity of staves, hoop poles, rails, plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly adapted to the West India markets, to which it is only distant from the river bank by Wilming ton, to which it is distant but 28 miles, and to which there is a safe and bold navigation, as well by the main east branch of the Cape Fear as by Holly Shelter creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. Indeed, there is not in the state a tract of land combining more advantages for a trade with the West Indies than this does; or, indeed, with any other foreign market, where lumber of every description is wanted. In the stores, may be articles of necessity, there are two fine mill seats, and a valuable mill can be made with a trifling expence of dam, race, &c. and adjacent to it, there are three valuable mill seats, some of which *have made boards and scantling, &c. from timber got on this land*. Besides it enjoys every facility that can be desired for manufacturing the timber into lumber for market, and a market can always be had in Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the foreign market should decline shipping on them or any part to other markets.

As it is presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the land, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq. Register of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb, Esq. former Surveyor of the said county, and to the honorable Charles Hooks, in Dublin county, for a knowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover, and the Secretary of State's office, in Raleigh, for a knowledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who is ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the said tract of land.

It will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a property offered for sale in many years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable prospect of realizing an immense fortune to the purchaser or lessee, by using only common prudence, industry and management; for I am specially instructed, by the present owner, to say, that the shameful imposition committed on him by men whose cupidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or destruction on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in the possession until all hope of friendly accommodation shall fail.

JOHN D. DELACY,
Atty for the heirs of J. Baker.

Nov. 12.

Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 50,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 12 years; the first 5 years without interest.

18*

For Sale,

THE Plantation on which I now live, about fifteen miles from Fayetteville, on the Hillsborough road. The situation as to health, is inferior to none in the country. It is conveniently supplied with all necessary buildings. Persons wishing to purchase will call on the subscriber on the premises.

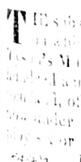
DANIEL M'LEAN.

61*

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, in Chatham county, near Deep's Mills, on Deep River, containing about nine hundred acres, a considerable part of which is bottom, of good quality, and a sufficient quantity of rail fence and ready for cultivation, to employ six or eight hands to advantage.

The improvements consist of a handsome



Young Apple Orchard,

of choice, late fruit,

A comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, and other necessary Out-houses; all of which are situated on a hill, which commands an almost entire view of the plantation, and is one of the most beautiful seats in this part of the county. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves. The terms of sale will be liberal and advantageous to the purchaser; who can also (if required) be accommodated with stock, of every description. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Archibald M'Bryde Esq. Fayetteville.

WILLIAM L. HAYES.

Chatham County, Nov. 25.—27tf.

Committed

TO the jail of this county, a negro man who calls himself Matthew Clarkson, and says he is free, that he was kidnapped by speculators in Delaware, and sold to another speculator named Samuel Scott, from whom he escaped in Rockingham county, in this state. Said negro is about five feet ten inches high, stout made, and of a dark complexion; he has a scar on his right eye, and one on his ancle bone; he is about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age. The owner is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL MAULTSBY, Jailor.

April 15, 1824.—58

HENRY W. AYER,

Commission Merchant & Auctioneer,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

HAS taken the store lately occupied by James Seawell, Esq. in Green-st. where he respectfully tenders his services, in the above lines of business, to the merchants of Fayetteville and Wilmington, and to the public generally.

Refer to Messrs.

DUNCAN THOMPSON, STUART, BIRDSALL & Co. } *Fayetteville.*
JNO. HUSKE,
JNO. TAYLOR, R. W. BROWN, } *Wilmington, N. C.*

Fayetteville, June 17, 1824.—67 f

SPRING GOODS.

E. E. LEWIS,

HAS just received a general assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS*, which he offers, as heretofore, at *unusually low prices*. Among which are

Calicoes, of *entire new patterns*
6-4 Cambrics, well assorted
Figured, Book, and Mull Muslins
Striped do
Muslin Robes, a great variety
Irish Linens
Blk Sinchews and Sarsnetts, Levantine, Green Florence } SILKS,
Plain and figured Crapes, and Crape Robes
Garniture Ribbons in setts, of *newest patterns*
Osnaburgs and Droghedas

ALSO,

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, *cheap*
Bandboxes, Shaving Soap, Wool Hats, Cotton Cards, Shell, Ivory and Imitation Combs, a large assortment, at *reduced prices*.

REAL SPANISH SEGARS.

An examination of the quality and prices, is respectfully solicited, by all who are desirous of getting *good bargains*.—56*

Wholesale Dry Good Store.

H. BRADFORD & CO.

At their Store on Hay-Street, east end of the building formerly Donaldson & McMillan's Store,

KEEP always on hand a general assortment of American and British Dry Goods, suited to the trade of this place. Having a partner in New-York, who is well acquainted with the southern trade, and as they are receiving goods by almost every arrival, they expect to keep at all times on hand, as complete an assortment of well selected Goods, in their line, as can be found in any of the southern towns.

H. B. & Co. are now opening a variety of Dry Goods. They have also just received, and intend hereafter to keep, a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Straw Bonnets.

They will also keep on hand, an assortment of the

Best Dutch Bolting Cloths.

*29tf

30 Barrels cut and family Herrings,
For, sale by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND

March 31, 1824 56*f*

Received, by the last arrivals

20 Cases of Straw Bonnets
5 do of Ladies' & Misses' Leghorn Bonnets
2 do Men's and Boy's do.
50 nests Band Boxes

And a handsome assortment of Ribbands, which are offered for sale very low.

59* ABIJAH WHITING.

10 doz. English Spades,
5 do do Shovels,
15 do Smith's Anvils,
2 casks genuine Port Wine,
3 do L. P. Maderia do
90 bags Coffee,

Just received, and for sale, by
'51 M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

FOR SALE.

8 packages DRY GOODS, assorted, suitable for a country Store. They are for sale at a low price, at twelve months' credit. JNO HUSKE.

March 4 1824.—52tf.

Cheaper than ever!

THE subscriber intending to leave this place for the North in the course of a few weeks, offers the remainder of his stock of BOOTS and SHOES, at unusual low prices.

Also, on consignment,

5 cases Ladies' Straw Bonnets
50 doz. do do Bands
5 boxes cotton and wool Cards
100 boxes superior American Cigars
20 do Windsor Shaving Soap
5 doz. Shoe Blacking
5 doz. wire Sceives
50 doz. Ladies' Hair Combs, &c. &c.

A. G. DEAL.

☞All persons indebted are requested to make payment before the first of June next.

61*

Leghorn and Straw Bonnet STORE.

THE subscriber has just received, by the late arrivals,

2 cases Bolivar Leghorn Gipseys, of the latest importations and most fashionable style,
2 cases black Leghorn straw bonnets,
3 cases Misses do. do. do.
20 cases Straw Bonnets, of the latest fashions,
8 boxes Garniture Ribands,
100 nests band and packing Boxes,
40 lbs. Bonnet wire,
300 yards Straw Trimmings,
30 doz. white Cotton cord,
Silks for making and lining bonnets.

The above goods are offered at wholesale, as low as can be bought in Charleston or Petersburg. Country merchants, and all who deal in the above goods, are invited to call and examine for themselves, a few doors west of the State-House, Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C. ABIJAH WHITING.

N. B. Straw and Leghorn Bonnets whitened, colored and pressed, and warranted to look as well as when new. 24* A. W.

State of North-Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1824.

Murdoch Martin, and Alex. M'Leod, Ex. &c. vs. Solomon Brewer. } Original Attachment, levied on 300 acres of land, &c.

IT is ordered, that this suit be published 6 weeks in the Carolina Observer, that the defendant may have notice, unless he appear at our next Court at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in August next, and plead to issue, judgment will be entered against him agreeably to the plaintiffs' demand.

CORN. DOWD, *Clk.*

6t74.

Blank Deeds for sale at this Office.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received from N. York an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at a very small advance on cost, in the store lately possessed by Mr. James M'Leran, deceased.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT ARE:

Extra supr. London loths and Cassimeres
Second and common do do.
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Pelisse and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery for Table Covers
Sattinets and negro cloths
Kerseys and Planes
3, and 3¼ point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines
Caroline,
Domestic Caroline, } PLAIDS
And Tartan
Cashmere,
Merino, Printed, } SHAWLS AND HKDFS
and Cassimere
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Ditto Robes and Shawls
Superior black Levantines
Do do figured and striped } SILKS
Do coloured do
Do do Italian Lustring
Silk Velvets &c.
Cotton do.
Men's and women's blk. and col'd. worsted } *Hosiery.*
do Lambs Wool
black and white Silk
do do Cotton
Ladies' Kid,
Silk,
Beaver and Castor
Gentlemen's Buckskin, } GLOVES.
York Tan,
and Silk
Superior undressed Cortes Prints
3-4, 5-4, and 5-4 brown Shirtings & Sheetings } *Domestic.*
Do do bleached do do
4-4 and 6-4 common and superior Checks,
5-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes,
5-4 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
5-4 do Sheetings
5-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimmings
Elegant tambour'd and sewed, Swiss,
Mull and Book } MUSLINS.
Do plain do do
Cambric and Jaconet do

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Hats
Negro do.
Brussels Carpeting
Venetian do.
Twilled Cotton Bagging
Sackings and Osnaburgs
2000 pair Shoes all kinds.

Groceries.

Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and lump Sugar
Iron and Salt
Madeira,
Teneriffe, and } WINES.
Vin de Grave,
Cognac Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica Rum.

22* HUGH CAMPBELL & CO

P. J. TILLINGHAST

Has on hand, received direct from the manufacturers,

200 *casks Cut Nails and Brads* to wit:

3d 4d. 5d 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. Nails, and 4½ inch Spikes.—*Also*,

6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and *20d.* flooring Brads, made at the Taunton Factory, Massachusetts;—which he offers for sale on accommodating terms. He will constantly keep on hand a large supply of this article. The reputation of this factory for making cut Nails of the first quality, has long been established. It is presumed they will be esteemed by those who use them equal to any made in the United States.

55*

Wool Machine Cards.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE on hand, and will keep a constant supply, of Wool Machine Cards.

January 6, 1824—32*

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia,

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale, by
DUNCAN THOMPSON.

March 3, 1824.—52tf.

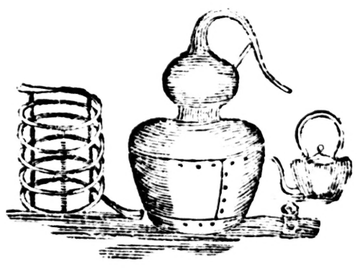
100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,

For sale by J. HUSKE.

5 Barrels Train Oil, ('Fanners')

For sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

April 14, 1824 —58



Coppersmith's Business

STILL carried on by the subscriber, at his old stand on Hay-street. He has on hand 50 Stills of various sizes, Hatter's Kettles, Stew Pans, Tea Kettles, Coffee Pots, &c. Job work done with dispatch. He has just received from New-York a new supply of Copper and other articles in this line, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on time to responsible persons. JOHN M. DOBBIN.

ALSO FOR SALE,
Cooking Stoves, and House do.
Dagon Ploughs.

June 21, 1824.—8tf5

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to leave this place for the North, by the 25th inst. requests those indebted to him by note or book account, to come forward and pay the same, and save costs; as all unsettled accounts and notes will be left in the hands of an officer for collection. At his departure those having any demands against me will present them, and they shall be paid at sight.

A. BAILEY.

July 7, 1824.—3t72

Tallow Wanted.

A FEW thousand pounds wanted, for which cash, and a fair price, will be paid, by
WILLIAMS & FENN.

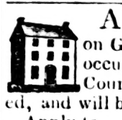
For sale, as above,

100 boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles,
20 do Bar Soap.

Fayetteville, 17th *June*, 1824.—6t72

65 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,

For sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.



A comfortable dwelling-house

on Green-street to rent. The house lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker, near the Court-House, has been thoroughly repaired, and will be rented on moderate terms.

Apply to DUNCAN THOMPSON.

Twenty Dollars Reward

WILL be paid by the subscriber to any person who will deliver to him a *WATCH*, the property of Ithiel Town, Esq. of the following description, viz: a gold patent lever, opens on the back, fine gold dial with quarter seconds, border of fine gold, and chased shell-work round the case—makers name, *Robert Roskell, Liverpool*, number not recollected: also a fine gold curb chain, of six strans.—The above reward will be paid and no questions asked. H. M'LAURIN.

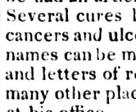
72tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned against trading for a Note drawn by Chester Ingram, in favor of Dorris Stiles & Son, for eighty five Dollars, dated Southwick, Mass. October 5th, 1821; said Note having been lost, or mislaid. Any person finding the same will be rewarded by returning it to the subscriber JUSTIN L. EDWARDS.

Hamilton, Martin Co. N. C.
July 1st. 1824. } 3t71—pd.

Twenty Dollars Reward.



STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, about the 6th inst. a bright sorrel HORSE, rising five years old about fifteen hands high, a small white streak extending from his forehead down to the nose; no other marks recollected. This Horse was sold in this place by Mr. Hargrave, of Guilford county, N. C. which course it is probable he may have strayed. I will give a reward of Ten Dollars for the horse; and if stolen, Twenty Dollars for the thief.

JOHN W. SANDFORD.

Fayetteville, May 26, 1824.—64*

No Imposition.

Money will be returned, if cures are not effected according to contract.

Dr. Laland

INTENDS to remain in Fayetteville some time longer, before his return to Wilmington; so that persons labouring under chronic diseases, of which, it is believed, a great number are incurable, by immediate application to Dr. Laland, will certainly get cured of their dreadful diseases, such as cancers, ulcers, tetters, rheumatism, scurvy, dropsy, piles, fistula, scrotula, gravel, &c. He will sell the true rob *antisyphilitique*, of Monsieur Lafecteur, an infallible remedy for certain diseases, and when mercury has failed I have used it for many years, and lately, for about two years, in Wilmington, in many cases, some of them of the worst kind, without ever doing the least injury.

Dr. Laland's *Blenorragia Composition*, a radical cure, in a short time, for that disease which is driven in the blood, and particularly when cured by the use of the Balsam of Copivia, Tolu, Peru, Styrax, Canado, or compositions of the same nature, and frequently return from the least excess, or turn into the other disease much more dangerous, which, if not stopped, will convert the loveliest person into a mass of corruption. Is there an individual who would forego such benefits, particularly when the medicine can be had at a moderate price? Also, at his office, may be had an article to prevent any injury whatever.—Several cures have been effected in this place, of cancers and ulcers, one of them on Mr. Elliot: other names can be mentioned, if required, and certificates and letters of recommendation of cures effected, in many other places of the United States, can be seen at his office.——25tf

Valuable Lands & Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, 12,000 acres of Land, on Lower Little River, in Cumberland county, on which there are about 150 or 200 acres of valuable Swamp Land: a part of it is cleared and produces good hay, the rest abounds with reeds, and would winter a large stock of cattle, and could be enclosed at a small expense. The remainder of the land is covered with the best pine for lumber, &c. There are on the above lands two Saw-Mills, with two saws in each frame; both of which have been lately re-built, and are in the best order. There is a good bridge over the river at the mills. Also, some cleared ground, under good fence; a handsome garden; and the necessary buildings for carrying on the business. Oxen, timber, wheels, and the necessary tools, may be had with the mills.

Also, 1000 acres on Upper Little River, in Moore county, known by the name of the Garter Place, which is well known to be one of the most valuable tracts of land in that part of the country. It lies well, abounds with excellent springs, and a mill site within fifty yards of the houses. The whole of it is either good bottom or cotton land of a superior quality. It has a good orchard, and a large quantity of open land.

Also, one lot and the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Fayetteville, on Green street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker; and also, one lot situated on Person street, at the foot of the hill towards Campbelton.

I deem it unnecessary to be more minute in describing the above property. The Mills, Lands, &c. on Lower Little River will, in my absence, be shown to those who may wish to purchase, by Mr. Angus Kelly, who lives in the neighborhood. The lots in Fayetteville, by Mr. Duncan Thompson; and the lands in Moore county, by myself. I will sell all or any part of the above property very low, for cash, or on a liberal credit. 51tf

B. W. WILLIAMS.

Just Received,

AND for sale at this office, price 20 cents single a Pamphlet, entitled "An Address to the citizens of North-Carolina, on the subject of the Presidential Election."

POST-OFFICE, FAYETTEVILLE, July 5, 1824.

LETTERS

On hand this day, any of which remaining until the 1st October, will then be forwarded to the General Post-Office as dead letters:

A.
Dr. S. Allfriend, 3.
John Atkins,
Jonathan Averett,
John Averett.

B.
Mary Blue,
William Barret,
Wm. P. Byrd,
L. Bethune,
Chelly Branch,
John Butler,
Danl. Bass, 2.
Norman Barns, 2.
Fredk. Bruce,
Saml. Banton,
Thos. Bell,
Benj. Brickle,
Nath. Bayne,
Nancy Bennet,

C.
Archd. Cameron,
Elisha Clark,
Gilbert Clark,
Alex. Carwell,
Alex. Campbell,
Duncan Colquhoun 2,
Archd. Colquhoun,
B. Caraway,
Elizabeth Cowell,
Alex. Clark, jr.
John Clark,
James Clark,
David Carson.

D.
Joseph Dyer,
M. J. De Rosset,
Cyrus Dearborn,
Isaac Daniel,
John Douglass,
Wm. Dawkins,
Wm. Delves,
Mary Ann Dudley,
Wm. E. Drummond.

E.
Alex. Exum,
Jonathan Evans, jr.
John Edwards,
Josiah Evans.

F.
Allen Fleming,
Martha Flack 2,
Angus Finlayson,
Frances Fulmore,
Frank Fowler,
Laurence Fields, 2.

G.
Theophilus Guy,
James Gibbs 3,
James Guild,
J. T. Gilmore,
Joseph Gordon,
Hugh Gilmore 2.

H.
Jacob Harris 2,
Mary Harrison,
Mr. Hatton,
Wm. Hutchison,
George Holmes,
Charles Hall,
George Hardaway,
Gabriel Holmes, jr.
R. D. Hepburn 3,
David Hughs,
John Harris,
Isom Holt,
Steph. Hollingsworth
John Hopkins,
Charles Hollan.

J—I.
John Johnson, sen.
Maria Johnson,
Chals. H. Johnson,
James Johnson 2,
Alfred Johnson,
Elizabeth Johnson,
Laten Johnson,
Sarah Jones,
John J. Jones,
Nancy Jones,
Louis Jones,
Samuel Ingram,
Ann Ingram.

K.
Richard Kelly,
Elizabeth Kelly,
Susan King,
Michael King.

L.
Alex. Levy,
Benj. Locke,
Dr. Laland,
Hellen L. Lewis,
John Lewis,
Lucius Loomis,
Mr. Laisney,
Alex. Lamon 2,
James Lightfoot,
Joseph Lanton.

M.
Effie Munroe,
Neil Munroe,
Daniel Munroe,
Fredk. Miller,
Saml. Maultsby 2,
Abm. Molton,
Wm. Maxwell,
Celia Myroven,
Stephen Massey,
Saml. Minns 2,
Wm. Magee,
Henry Mitchell,
John Mullins.

M'K.
Dugald M'Phail,
John M'Intosh,
Archd. M'Neill,
Malcom M'Neill,
Hector M'Neill,
Alex. M'Donald,
Hugh M'Cranie,
M. M'Pherson,
Wm. M'Gee,
Archd. M'Millan,
Donald M'Crummen,
Archd. M'Duffy 2,
Daniel M'Donald 2,
M'Rae & Shepperd,
John M'Lauchlin,
Murdoch M'Rae,
Neil M'Naughton,
Alex. M'Kray,
Daniel M'Leod,
Neil M'Leod,
Ann M'Iver,
Edw. M'Kay,
Catharine M'Lean,
Duncan M'Neill,
Daniel M'Lean.

N.
W. Nichols,
John Newbury.

O.
Mereday Odum.

P.
Daniel Page 3,
Dr. Pope,
Lauchlin Phillips,
Dr. Danl. Parker,
Thomas Pierce,
Malcom Purcell,
Saml. Phares 2,
Isaac Phares 2,
Cato Potts,
Sidney Porter,
Joseph Porter,
Henry Potter,
Matthew Parham.

R.
John Ray,
Angus Ray,
Jane Ray 2,
Eliza Robison,
Wallace Rust,
Margaret Revels,
John Ray,
Francis Reston,
Thomas Russ,
Celia Russel.

S.
Malcom Shaw,
David Smith 3,
Wm. Stephens,
Angus Stewart,
Helen P. Salter,
George W. Stickney,
Robert Smith,
David D. Salmon 2,
Lewis E. Stubbs,
Wm. Smith 2,
Morris Smith,
John B. Stratton,
Daniel Smith, jr. 2,
John Simmons,
John Stuart.

T.
Wm. Tams,
C. J. Tooker,
John Tolar,
Joseph Tames,
John Thompson,
James Thagard,
David Terry,
Daniel Thompson,
Jeremiah Tindell,
Daniel Turner,
W. A. G. Thompson,
Daniel Terrell.

V.
Ezekiel Van,
Mary Urquhart,
James Van,
Geo. O'Van Amringe.

W.
Edward Webster,
Mary Wilson,
E. A. Westbrook,
Edmond Warner,
Henry Warrick,
Wm. G. Webb,
Wm. Wilder—230.

3wt72

JOHN MACRAE, *P. M.*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will attend at his Office on Gillespie street, on Saturday, the 17th inst. also on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 26th, 27th and 28th inst. for the purpose of receiving the lists of taxable property for the Town and District of Fayetteville. Those interested will do well to attend to this notice, as all who do not give in their lists on or before the last date above mentioned, will be returned as unlisted, and consequently subject to a double tax. D. OCHILTREE, *J. P.*

July 7 1824.—2w

Sheriff Deeds, for sale at this Office.

INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

In Mexico, Gen. Bravo, a trusty republican, has been named dictator. He will oppose Iturbide with spirit.

The royalists in Peru entered Lima, the 26th of February, 3000 strong. The squadron at Callao, the harbor of Lima, had been destroyed by that of the patriots under Admiral Guise. Admiral G. blockades the port. There is a proclamation to the Peruvians from the Colombian President, Bolivar.

The patriots in Chili have sent an expedition of nine vessels against the islands of Chiloe, where the royalists were established. It landed about the 25th of March, and took possession of the fortresses of Chacao and Carelmapu, in the island of Chiloe.

The British Lord Beresford is the new commander of the Portuguese army. The King landed on the 15th May; the Queen retires to the convent of the Estrella.

From the 1st January to the 1st of May, 7000 passports were delivered in Madrid. Gen. Morillo had arrived at Paris, and had an interview with the Duke of Angouleme.

The six universities of the Netherlands have 2197 students, viz. Ghent, 286; Louvains, 326; Liege, 446; Leyden, 402; Utrecht, 377; Groningen, 290.

The L'Aigle, Capt. Starbuck, arrived at Portsmouth, England, on the 17th of May, with the King and Queen of the Sandwich islands, and several chiefs. Their Majesties had dined with Mr. Canning, and were highly pleased.

Letters from Constantinople, dated on the 26th April, communicate news tending to confirm the already generally entertained idea, that vice has at length nearly concluded the effects of her influence in that part of the world, by the now pending destruction of the once mighty Ottoman Empire. The following is an extract of one of these letters, written by a gentleman who is certainly not very friendly generally, in his communications to the cause of Greece:—"The fleet has at last sailed, thanks be to God! *and taken with it the very dregs of villainy.* This is a harsh expression, but had you seen their *fine troops*, you would willingly sanction it. The Captain Pacha, after his departure on Wednesday last, returned to take fresh orders, and it is said that he is to make his first attack on the islands. This, however, is uncertain: the Turks left this quietly, *but in very bad spirits, and one hundred and twenty of them made off the day before the expedition sailed.* The 84 gun ship is a very fine vessel, but still the Captain Pacha preferred to sail in a corvette. It is reported that 250 Europeans are on board the line of battle ship, but the manner in which she was handled on her departure, says little for their seamanship. It afforded much amusement to observe her sometimes with head, sometimes with stern way, and frequently running on board of vessels which it was the object of the crew to avoid. To all appearance, this ship cannot defend herself against the enterprise of the Grecian seamen, and the Captain Pacha certainly has, therefore, discovered considerable prudence in preferring the corvette for the protection of himself. The Divan exhibits much uneasiness, and it is attributed to the receipt of bad news. There are 6000 men to be sent away the end of next month, but it is all nonsense, for they will never do any good. The plague has broken out in Talavola or St. Dimitri, a village near Pera. Trade is dull owing to the holidays." &c. &c.

According to recent intelligence from Constantinople, the Wechabites, to the number of 25,000 men, had made a fresh incursion and penetrated as far as Cosfudi. They were defeated by the troops of the Pacha of Egypt, and lost 7000 men, but nevertheless the eruptions of these fanatical and daring bands are renewed from time to time, and keep the inhabitants of the frontiers in a state of continual alarm.

Extract of a letter of the 23d ult. from Corfu.—"Intestine divisions continue to prevail in Albania. All the troops which Omer Brionis and Reschid have disposable at this moment are reduced to 1500 men. The Greeks pursue a prudent course.—They have a corps upon the frontiers of Macrinoras, waiting for an opportunity to favor the party which may declare against the Porte; well knowing that if they were to present themselves as an armed force the two parties would combine to repel them."

In the third week of May, upwards of two hundred Spanish refugees were thrown upon the Kentish shore, and more were daily arriving. They came from France, where it had been intimated that they *must either return to Spain or leave the country forthwith.* They preferred the latter alternative, and repaired to England as an asylum, where they were thus arriving, destitute of not only the comforts but the necessaries of life. Benevolent individuals of Dover and Canterbury enabled them to pursue their journey to London.

In the month of March last, Baron Wrangel, a Russian officer, made a second attempt to perform a journey from the mouth of the Kolyma to the northward, over the ice. In the first attempt he was stopped by an open sea, on which neither ice nor land was visible in any direction. In the second he had nearly perished. He had scarcely advanced fifty wersts, when a gale of wind broke up the ice all around him, and he found himself on an open sea tossed about on a floe of ice eighty fathoms long and forty broad, floated about at the mercy of the wind and current, which fortunately drove him at length half dead with cold and hunger, to the Asiatic shore, not far from Behring's Strait.

Head Quarters at Pativilca, 13th Feb. 1824.

Peruvians!—The constituted Congress of Peru has lately honored me with its unlimited confidence. At the close of its session it conferred upon me the supreme Dictatorial Power:

Peruvians!—Our country is placed in dreadful circumstances: you know it: nevertheless do not despair of the Republic. She is expiring, but has not yet ceased to exist. The Colombian army is still effective and invincible. We moreover await the arrival of ten thousand warriors, who are on the march from Colombia. Can you desire better prospects?

Peruvians!—In the space of five months we have experienced five acts of treason or defection; but there still remains steadfast to your cause fourteen millions of Americans, wherewith to encounter the million and a half who are your enemies; their swords will protect you. La Plata, Chili, Mexico and Colombia, are for you. Justice is also on your side; and when contending for her, Heaven never fails to crown her defenders with victory.

Peruvians!—Have patience, and look for the consummation of your hopes to the bravery of your brothers in arms—for they do not place confidence in blind fortune as the Spaniards do, but in the noble and patriotic feelings that warm their generous bosoms. The field of battle will decide to whom Peru shall appertain—whether to the sons of fortune, *(del acaso)* or to those of glory. BOLIVAR.

WEST-INDIA DISTURBANCES.

The blacks in a parish of Jamaica a short time since revolted, but have been suppressed. One cause of the insurrection in Demarara is explained below.

Demarara, May 31st, 1824

The insurrection commenced on the 18th August—Martial Law continued in force for 6 months; 30 negroes were executed, several of whom testified while on their trial, that the Missionary Smith was the cause of the revolt. Quamina and Jack his son, *(the ringleaders) testified, that Smith used to read to them about Moses delivering the people.* The most remarkable chapters converted to their purpose, were 8th Joshua, and 16th Numbers. Quamina was shot in battle; his son was a great orator, and spared the lives of many whom his followers would have murdered. He concluded his defence, by saying that had there been no *Smith*, there would have been no rebellion.—In the course of the evidence it was clearly proved that Smith told two persons on the night of the revolt, that he knew what was to happen six weeks previous. Every attention was paid him while in jail; his wife was with him until his death; Jack has been liberated; Messrs. Tucker and Forbes (overseers) were shot; no whites were molested but such as offered resistance; and every respect paid to the white females. Our new Governor Sir Benj. D'Urban, met the court of Policy yesterday, for the first time; God grant the session may terminate favorably for us. The papers containing the proceedings of the trial, I will endeavor to send you the first conveyance. At present all is tranquility with us—may it continue.

DOMESTIC.

ANOTHER BOILER BURST.

City of Jersey, July 12.

With grief and sorrow I inform you of a melancholy accident which happened on board one of our Steam Ferry Boats. About one o'clock this day, whilst lying in dock, waiting for passengers, the boiler burst with a most tremendous explosion. It tore away every thing before it—the after cabin was blown overboard, the railings broken, &c. We have ascertained but one person to have been killed, a young lady of New York, a Miss Nelson. Two of the boatmen are severely, but it is hoped not dangerously, scalded.

This boat was driven by a low pressure Engine, and on Fulton's plan. When we think how frequently this boat has passed the river, full of passengers, and what awful destruction and loss of lives there would have been had she blown up crossing the river, we cannot be sufficiently thankful that the explosion took place at a time, and in a place, when, and where, it was least capable of doing injury." [*Press.*

The community will regret to hear that the lock which terminates the Erie Canal, connecting it with the basin at Albany, has so wholly given way as to render it necessary to take it up and rebuild it. This lock was built partly on piles and partly on unstable earth. The latter (and the lock with it) settled three feet. It is supposed it will require several weeks to rebuild it. The interruption to trade will be a serious detriment to the public.

The Albany Daily Advertiser calls the attention of their readers, and especially the mercantile portion of them, to a cargo of *salt* manufactured at Salina, Onondaga county, now on board a canal boat in the basin above the lock. It consists of both coarse and fine, and is of a superior quality. We will add, there is no doubt but that New-York alone can supply all the northern States, if not the whole Union, with salt of as good quality, and at as cheap a rate, as it can be afforded by the importers of that article of necessity. And we trust the day is not far distant when the importation of salt will be abandoned.

The Washington Republican establishment has been sold and transferred to Mr. Force, the Editor of the National Journal. A daily paper is to grow out of the junction of the two establishments; and it is presumed that its title will be *The National Journal.*

LA FAYETTE AND ADAMS.

When this distinguished friend of our country was obliged to fly from France, and his family were compelled to seek an asylum in a foreign land, where they were without resources, Madam La Fayette addressed a letter to our distinguished countryman, JOHN Q. ADAMS, at that time Minister at the Hague, representing her destitute situation. Mr. Adams immediately supplied her from funds of the United States then in his hands, and reported the fact to President Washington, who expressed to Mr. Adams his warmest approbation of the appropriation he had made.

During the campaign of Bonaparte against Russia, Col. de Tracy, whose brother married the daughter of La Fayette, was taken prisoner, and sent to Siberia. Mr. Adams, then Minister at St. Petersburg, knowing the connection of Col. de Tracy with the family of La Fayette, made application for the exchange of the Col. or permission for him to reside in some other part of the Russian dominons. The Russian Government were so exasperated against the French, that they refused to comply with Mr. Adams' request. But he was not discouraged, with a single attempt, but perservered, until he succeeded in procuring permission for Col. de Tracy to reside in St. Petersburg, on Mr. Adams' own guarantee that he should not quit that city.—These and several other circumstances, have secured Mr. Adams the most solid friendship of the family of La Fayette.

Essex Register.

"THE CITY FESTIVAL."

Washington, July 10.

Without meaning to say a word against the "respectability" of the *numerous* company that dined at Williamson's hotel on the 5th instant, it may not be improper, in order to prevent erroneous impressions from being made abroad, to say that the number of *citizens of Washington*, who were present, did not exceed *twenty-five* or *thirty:* and that the Heads of Departments were not the *only* persons who withdrew their subscription, or refused to attend, in consequence of the *exclusion* made by the Committee. But a single officer of Government of any rank or standing, was seen at the dinner: nor was this in obedience to the example set them by Messrs. Adams, Calhoun and M'Lean—for their letter to the Committee did not appear until late in the evening after the publication of our paper: and it is well known in the City, that the indignation expressed at the Committee, was almost universal *even before breakfast in the morning*, and of course before it could be known that any notice would be taken of the publication by the Heads of Departments. *Nat. Jour.*

THE CONVENTION

Assembled in Newport, R. Island, to form a constitution for that state have adopted one by a vote of 52 to 9, the people are to act upon it in October. Three fifths of the votes are required for its ratification. The adjournment took place the third of July.—The following are the provisions, for religious rights, for debtors and for amendments of the constitution.

Whereas Almighty God hath created the mind free, and all attempts to influence it, by temporal punishments or burthens, or by civil incapacitations, tend to beget habits of hypocricy and meanness; and whereas a principal object of our venerable ancestors, in their migration to this country, and their settlement of this State, was, as they expressed it, to hold forth a lively experiment, that a flourishing civil State may stand, and be best maintained with full liberty in religious concernments: We, therefore declare, that no man shall be compelled to frequent, or support, any religious worship, place, or ministry whatsoever, nor enforced, restrained, molested, or burthened, in his body or goods, nor disqualified from holding any office, nor otherwise suffer on account of his religious belief; and that all men shall be free to profess, and by argument, to maintain their opinion in matters of religion; and that the same shall in no wise diminish, enlarge, or affect their civil capacities; and that all other religious rights and privileges of the people of this State, as now enjoyed, shall remain inviolate and inviolable.

The person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, ought not to be confined in prison, after he shall have delivered up his property for the benefit of his creditors, in such a manner as shall be prescribed by law.

The General Assembly may propose amendments to this Constitution, by the votes of two thirds of the members of each House. Such propositions shall be published in the newspapers, and printed copies thereof shall be sent, by the Secretary, with the names of all the members who shall have voted thereon, with the yeas and nays, to all the Town-Clerks in the State; and said propositions shall be, by said Clerks inserted in the warrants or notices by them to be issued, for warning the next annual Town-meetings in April; and the Clerks shall read them to electors, when assembled, with the names of all the Senators and Representatives, who shall have voted thereon, with the yeas and nays, before the election of Senators and Representatives shall be had. If two thirds of the members, chosen at said annual meeting, present in each House, shall approve any proposition, thus made, the same shall be published in the newspapers, and again sent to the electors, in the mode to be prescribed by the act of approval; and, if then approved by two-thirds of the electors of the State, present, and voting thereon, in Town-meeting, to be specially convened for that purpose, shall become a part of the Constitution of this State.

Five of the Stage Horses employed between Georgetown and Marion have fallen victims to the late excessive heat.

POLITICAL.

THE INVESTIGATION.

The friends of Mr. Crawford endeavored to invalidate the evidence of Mr. Edwards. The testimony of Messrs. Noble, Elkins, Seaton and Wharton, is for that purpose brought forward to show an equivocation with respect to the publications signed A. B. Mr. E. denies the charge, but his antagonists wish to turn the attention of the public from Mr. Crawford to Mr. Edwards. The testimony and denial follow.

James Noble, of the Senate, being sworn, deposed that in a conversation with Mr. Edwards, the latter spontaneously pledged his honour to him that he was not the author of the numbers signed A. B. and did not know who the author was; and Mr. Noble deposed further that Mr. Edwards also held this language to him—

"Crawford and I have had a little difference, but I have always considered him a high minded, honourable, and vigilant officer of the government; he has been abused about the Western banks and the unavailable funds; (leaning forward and extending out his hand, he added) now d—n it, you know we both live in states where there are many poor debtors to the government for lands, together with a deranged currency—The notes on various banks being depreciated, after the effect and operation of the war in that portion of the Union, and the banks, by attempting to call in their paper, having exhausted their specie, the notes that were then in circulation became of little or no value. Many men of influence in that country, said he, have united to induce the Secretary of the Treasury to select certain banks as banks of deposite, and to take the notes of certain banks in payment for public lands. Had he not done so (meaning Mr. Crawford) many of our inhabitants would have been turned out of doors and lost their lands; and the people of that country would have had an universal disgust against Mr. Crawford; and I will venture to say, said Mr. Edwards, notwithstanding I am considered his enemy, that no man in this government could have conducted the fiscal and financial concerns of the government with more integrity and propriety than Mr. Crawford did."

Mr. Noble was asked, on the part of Mr. Edwards, if he, (Mr. N.) could "say positively whether the denial did not relate to the plot instead of the writings themselves under the signature of A. B." and, whether, in speaking of Mr. Crawford, Mr. Edwards did not speak of the original plan adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury for the relief of the people of the West? As to the first point, Mr. Noble replied that he understood Mr. Edwards to have explicit reference to the numbers A. B. which appeared in the Washington Republican; and as to the second point that Mr. Edwards spoke of the conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury generally.

The National Intelligencer has furnished, in a supplement, the rejoinder of Mr. Edwards to Mr. Crawford and the documents appertaining to the controversy between them. We select for republication Mr. Edwards's protest against Mr. *Noble's* testimony. He does not advert to the evidence of one of the editors of the National Intelligencer and of the two other witnesses who swore to the same effect. Perhaps he considers it as dust which he can blow off at pleasure. We think that he ought to have been better prepared for what Mr. Noble deposed, since the purport of it was mentioned familiarly and widely even weeks before. He stands in an awkward predicament.—*Nat Gaz.*

HON. JOHN FLOYD, Chairman, &c.

Unprepared, at present, to defend myself against the testimony of the Hon. Mr. Noble, by which I have been perfectly surprised, I have been compelled to look to a future period for that purpose. Lest, however, some erroneous inferences to my prejudice may be drawn from the want of a formal defence on this subject before the Committee, I do most solemnly declare before *God* and my country that, in the conversation which Mr. Noble states to have passed between him and myself, whensoever or wheresoever any part of it may have happened, he must, at least, have greatly misunderstood me, both in regard to the A. B. publications, and to Mr. Crawford; and that, if the conversation alluded to, or any part of it, happened, as he says it did, in his own room, it must have been after my nomination was confirmed by the Senate.

It will be recollected that Mr. Noble, disclaiming all party considerations, had professed to be my friend, and had taken "an active part" in favor of the confirmation of my nomination; of which, he proves, I was well apprized. It would, therefore, have been most extraordinary, that I should have thought it necessary to have made such statements to him, by which nothing was to be gained, and that I should have totally forborne to make them to any other Senator.

Nor can it be considered less strange, if those statements were made to him during the pendency of my nomination, that he, with all his zeal in my favor, and acting in direct opposition to the wishes of his political friends, should never, either with a view to aid me, or to justify himself, have given the *slightest* intimation of such conversation as he represents to have passed between us, to any one of those gentlemen whom it was calculated to conciliate, and from whom opposition was expected.

As to the conversation he mentions in regard to Mr. Crawford, it alludes to some facts which happened before I became a member of Congress, and of which I had no knowledge until since the commencement of the present controversy.

The very professions of gratitude which he says I made to him, would apply with much more force and propriety to a period after, than before, the confirmation of my nomination; and from the nature of the case they would seem to have been predicated upon a disinterestedness on his part, which was the more highly appreciated, because it overlooked the circumstances of his friendship and my hostility to Mr. Crawford, which is at war with the whole statement he has made, concerning my opinion of the conduct of that gentleman.

That Mr. Noble may have misunderstood me, I will not attempt to gainsay. But, as I hope for future happiness, I never did intend to have expressed myself to him, or any other person, so as to have conveyed the opinions and sentiments which he has imputed to me; nor can I account, by anything within my own knowledge, for such great misapprehensions.

My object, however, is not now to present an argument upon the case, but simply to request the committee to accept this as my denial of Mr. Noble's testimony, and to have it printed with my other communications to the committee.

NINIAN EDWARDS.

Washington, June 21, 1824.

THE WASHINGTON CAUCUS.

It is asked, if a majority of the members of Congress thought it inexpedient to nominate to the Presidency last February, why did they not go into Caucus when invited and vote for a postponement? This was unnecessary, so long as their sentiments on the subject were made manifest in a public manner, endorsed by some of the most respectable men in the two houses; and left undoubted, when but about sixty were found in the caucus.

When after the public remonstrance of the 180, it was seen how few were present the correct course would have been to adjourn without proceeding to business; but the fact was some persons had predicted with much warmth that there would be a caucus; and in their warmth supposed it to be the best course to realize their predictions. Their reputation for sound judgment has been affected by their policy.

The utility of a caucus of any kind is perhaps questionable; The business is all settled beforehand. Mr. Macon says in the only one which I ever attended, I found that the matter was adjusted before we came in. When a caucus coincides with public opinion and appears fair, there may be little harm in it, except in the precedent which it establishes, when there is any thing unfair, it becomes unpopular and is therefore harmless. All that is required in either case is to give honest and impartial statements, that the people may get the truth. When they have the simple facts, they will judge correctly. There is much in the old motto, *Vox populi vox Dei, for human reason, like the Divine from which it emanates, draws the same conclusions from the same knowledge of the same facts.* A dozen, a thousand or any number of men will reason alike in the same circumstances. Such is the unerring nature, and the uniformity of that reason which the Deity has given man for his guide.

To cause a disagreement in opinion, to create different parties, there must either be a difference of interests, or a difference in the coloring or the statements of facts to which the public have access. *How consolatory to think that truth must prevail.*

ADAMS IN VIRGINIA.

We continue to receive accounts from different parts of Virginia of meetings of the citizens, for the purpose of devising means to promote the election of Mr. Adams.—Prince William and Kenhawha counties may now be added to the list. We have no doubt but Bedford, Pittsylvania and Campbell will shortly follow the example. Judge Hugh Holmes, of Winchester, has agreed to serve on the Adams Electoral Ticket; which we have good reason to believe will be composed of gentlemen of the first standing and of commanding influence.—*Virginian.*

From the Virginian.

Elevated Sentiments.—Enquire of one half of the opponents of Mr. Adams the grounds of their opposition and they will answer you "*He is a yankee!*" This is the Alpha and the Omega of their objections. But shall we forget that we owe our independence to *Yankee patriotism?* Shall we forget that in Massachusetts the revolution was first spoken of? that there the first fires of freedom blazed? that the blood of the first martyrs was shed on the *yankee* plains of Lexington—and that the *yankee* Warren fell, sword in hand, at the thrice glorious battle of Bunker's Hill? When we forget what we owe to those immortal men, Samuel and John Adams, and Otis and Hancock, whose deathless eloquence put words into the "dumb wounds" of their murdered countrymen, and "stirred the very stones to mutiny and rage," we shall cease to be worthy of the liberty we enjoy, and need not care how soon we tear asunder the bond of union, and severally sink despised into sectional despotisms. But we fear not the result of the pending contest. We have no more doubt of the success of Mr. Adams than we have of our existence, no matter how Virginia votes. We are only anxious that her vote should be given to Adams, because we *want to see the old leaders in the revolution once more consociated together, heart and hand.*

The Trenton (N. J.) True American says—we cannot help believing that Mr. ADAMS will receive a majority of all the Electoral votes of the United States; and thus become President without the intervention of the House of Representatives.

A meeting of the freeholders of Lancaster county, Va. was held at their Court-House on Saturday, the 5th ult. at which JOHN Q. ADAMS was nominated to the Presidency, and Hancock Eustace, Esq. named as the elector for that district.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING. JULY 22, 1824.

James Iredell, Esq. has declined to accept the appointment of Indian Commissioner: and Col. Wm. Robards, appointed in his stead, has accepted. The other Commissioner is Dr. Benj. Robinson, of this town.

A destructive fire broke out in Boston, in the rear of Charles and Beacon streets, on Wednesday, the 7th inst. at a quarter past one, P. M. The wind blew furiously from the north-west, and the ignited flakes carried more than a quarter of a mile, caught the roofs of several houses at a distance from the fire. Several of the engines did not send the water to the required height; and there was a great deficiency in buckets; but the water of the pond in the Common, *lined with clay*, was of essential service.

In little more than three hours, fifteen handsome brick mansions, and other buildings with a part of their furniture, were consumed. Loss at least 150,000 dollars.

After a long drought the Bostonians had a fine rain on the 10th inst.

Political Price Current.—There can be no doubt, we believe, but that the prospect for Mr. Adams is improving. The papers from Virginia within a week past are frantic with a boisterous rage against him that is sure to defeat its own purposes.—When we recollect how much these editors have heretofore said in praise of the Secretary, and know that he has undergone no alteration, we think there may be some change in them; and the people we are persuaded will ask the reason for the change.

As a proof to what a pitch of irritation they have reached, we have only to say, it is uncertain, whether all of them are cool enough to see a difference between four and ten. One concludes an article with the remark, "but as Mr. A. has no chance of success, it is unnecessary to say more." A short period will dispel the mists that dim the sight of these advocates of Mr. Crawford.

A few words were said the last week of the persecution of Mr. Edwards. It is now understood that the health of Mr. E. was such that the Committee must have known he could not attend the public dinner; and yet in the face of propriety as well as justice, they had the singular audacity to say he should not be permitted to subscribe.

If conduct like this did not sink irrecoverably all those concerned, we might despair of the public morals. Mr. Gales, of the Intelligencer, a member of the committee, denies that he had any part in the transaction. We are happy to hear that he can acquit himself of the charge by his own testimony. The step taken by the committee meets with very general reprobation.

Many of the most respectable citizens of the district declined an attendance at the dinner, and the citizens of Washington who were present did not exceed twenty-five or thirty. The falling off must have been very great, for the procession was so large that a small part only could hear the oration.

As in all fierce controversies, the parties engaged are assailed with much asperity; it was hardly to be expected that either of the antagonists in this case would be gainers. They have suffered, and will till the whole truth is out; but we cannot refrain from saying, that in our opinion Mr. E. has suffered least; and we have drawn our opinion from the testimony. Yet Mr. E. is pursued with the most unwarrantable violence.

This violence augurs no good to Mr. Crawford; *it looks too much like a cover for weakness.* The thing is overdone; for if any one has a right to complain of persecution, it is Mr. E. For ourselves, we were content to let the whole matter pass; we were perfectly willing that Mr. C. should have all the credit possible. But if we are compelled to repel the assaults of his friends, *the truth* must out.

We speak to two points; the persecution of Mr. E. and the conduct of Mr. C.

What has Mr. Crawford done? We will only ask, can his warmest friend show any good reason why he should not be removed from office for irregular and dangerous practices, as well as Gen. Wm. Rector, of the Land Office? Can the mystery which envelopes the letter of Mr. Stevenson be cleared up? We should like to see it done.

And what has been done to Mr. E.?—Every one knows the little that has met the public ear; and who will pronounce it correct? who will say it comports with an elevated state of society, with a proper respect to public men? Yet who is Mr. Edwards? A citizen of the republic; lately the governor of his own state; afterwards a senator from it to Congress, and next appointed by the Administration, Minister to Mexico. Is such a man to be hunted down like a thief or a robber?

A partial view of the testimony is little better than none at all. The witnesses had their prejudices for or against Mr. Crawford; and we know so much of human nature as to know that there are biasses, of whose influence an individual who has them is not always conscious. We are sorry that the documents which accompany the report are so voluminous as to forbid the publication of all in our columns. They may appear in the form of a pamphlet.

Brazil, as every one must be persuaded, aspires to independence and a republican form of government. The natives at Maranham effected a partial revolution on the 4th of June. Seven men were killed, and several wounded in an attack on the established authorities. The Governor had gone to Rio; his brother was among the killed. The disturbance at Maranham had subsided, on the 11th; but the revolution had extended to Ceasra, &c. and all the northern coast of Brazil was in an agitated state.

The Awickaree Indians attacked five men of Major Henry's party in Upper Missouri, about the 1st of June. Three men were killed, and the two survivors escaped to Council Bluffs. Major Henry had built a fort at the mouth of the Big Horn. Mr. Wheeler had been killed by a white bear, and Capt. Smith, with a detachment from the party had crossed the mountains.

The following persons have obtained licence to practice law, viz: In the Superior Court, Charles L. Torrence, of Salisbury; William Miller, of Bladen; Dillon Jordan, jr. and Thomas L. Hyburt, of Fayetteville—Edwin D. Pascall, of Davidson county—Owen Holmes, Wilmington—Jesse Wilson, Perquimons county; Joseph D. White, of Bertie county.

County Court, Samuel Silliman, Salisbury; Benjamin F. Haywood, Jacob Freeman, and Henry Miller, of Raleigh; J. K. Campbell, Halifax; James L. Gains, and Hugh M'Queen, of Moore county; Henry A. Martin, of Stokes county; James K. Belden, of Fayetteville; Thomas Sumner, of Hertford county; James Wallington, of Caswell county.

The Supreme Court commenced its semi-annual session at Raleigh, the 21st of June; all the Judges were present, and declined examining an applicant because he was born an alien, and had not been naturalised.

THE WASHINGTON DINNER.

The Richmond Enquirer censured the cabinet for the step taken relative to the public dinner. The Norfolk Herald in reply, observes:

Gentlemen! you are too warm. The fact is evident that it is not because Edwards has dishonored himself, but because he is an opponent of Mr. Crawford, that he has brought down all this vituperation. Change the scene, and put Mr. Adams or Mr. Calhoun in the place of Mr. Crawford, and answer this simple question—Would the Committee have practiced the insult they have upon Mr. Edwards? Would *you* have loaded him with such studied expressions of obloquy? Has Mr. Crawford obtained a patent of exemption from every species of attack on his public conduct, that the man who assails it, whatever his intentions may be, is to be adjudged guilty of a crime than which none denounced in the decalogue is more heinous and unatonable? Is he more immaculate than Thomas Jefferson or John Quincy Adams, or James Monroe, that it should be worse than high treason to call *his* conduct in question, while they have been subjected to assaults more malignant, and to charges more serious, by far, than what Edwards has attempted against Mr. Crawford? It is not forgotten that Mr. *Josiah Quincy*, a Senator of the United States and now Mayor of Boston, in his place in the Senate, moved for articles of impeachment against Mr. Jefferson during his administration. The motion did not even meet with a second; but nevertheless, although Mr. Quincy, by making it, had rendered himself odious, and contemptible in the estimation of the great majority of the nation, no one will pretend to say that a Fourth of July committee of that period, though composed entirely of his political enemies, would have dreamed of refusing him the privilege of subscribing to a public dinner on that day. The case of Mr. *Jonathan Russel* is familiar to every body. Would the gentleman of the Washington Fourth of July Committee have refused to let him subscribe? No indeed. Yet Mr. Russell's conduct towards Mr. Adams was characterised by an infinitely greater measure of meanness and profligacy than the bitterest enemies of Ninian Edwards can ascribe to him. Who would have thought of denying to the mighty game *Cocke* of Tennessee the privilege of dining with a public company on the Fourth of July? Not the Washington Committee we dare aver—yet *this same Mr. Cocke (his own hands not being clear) charged Mr. Monroe with defrauding the public treasury*; a charge which evidently originated in the very worst feelings of party rancor, and which was triumphantly repelled, and stamped with the impress of an infamous slander!—After this, can we resist the conclusion, that it is not the moral turpitude of Mr. Edwards that excites the gall of his enemies, but the circumstance of his having aimed a blow at the popularity of their idol. Place either of the other candidates in Mr. Crawford's situation, and this "moral turpitude" of Edwards would not have been named, nor even acknowledged.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.

A venerable instructor, Mr. Joab Nelson, of the age of 60, was murdered in the upper edge of Lancaster district, S. C. on Tuesday, the 6th inst. as he lay in bed in his own house. Born without arms, and of humble parentage, a benevolent society in Charleston gave him a liberal education, from which he had obtained in a peaceful and retired way a comfortable subsistence. A letter from Lancaster to the editor of the Camden paper is more particular.

Lancaster, July 9, 1824.

Dear Sir—I have just heard of the murder of old Mr. Joab Nelson of this District, in the most shocking and atrocious manner; he was a man well known for his singular deformity, having neither hand or arm, except one short stump of about 18 inches in length. He was much distinguished as an accurate teacher of languages. He was a man without family, and resided alone, servants only excepted.

The report in this village is, that on the morning of the 7th inst. he was found in his own bed by his servants, almost expiring from blows received from the murderous hands of a midnight assassin or assassins; he expired in a few hours, and was never able to speak to relate the events of this tragic scene.

The murderous deed appears to have been executed with a common axe; his small stump of an arm was broken. There was the appearance of a violent blow on his head with the poll of the axe, which was the mortal wound. No other injury of any kind was done about the house, except rifling it of a sum of money.—Suspicion has rested on some negroes in the neighborhood, and several are now, I understand, under judicial examination.

Washington, July 14.—On Monday evening last, arrived at Tennison's Hotel, in this city, Major Taliaferro, Agent for Indian Affairs at St. Peter's, with a Deputation of Sioux, Chippeway, and Menomonies Indians, from the Upper Mississippi, on a visit to the Government of the United States.

MUNCHAUSEN COME AGAIN.

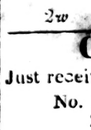
"It blew sa hard and blew sa fast,
It seem' as t'wauld ha'e blawn its last!"
Burns.

On the 3d ult. a storm of wind, accompanied with but little rain, passed through this county, with unprecedented violence, twisting off green timber and levelling the old, unroofing cabins, &c. and in one or two instances lives were lost by the falling of timber. But the most extraordinary circumstance we have heard respecting this storm is, that 7 or 8 miles west of this, at a still-house, a whiskey barrel which was fairly exposed, had both its ends blown out by the wind entering at the bung-hole!!!

New Lisbon (Onio) Gaz.

The number of inhabitants of Patterson, N. J. has nearly doubled since 1820. There are at that place 12 cotton, and 2 duck factories.

To Rent,



THE dwelling house and lot, formerly belonging to Anderson Curtis, on Hay street. For terms, apply to

WILLIAM W. BALLARD.

CAUTION.

THE subscriber forewarns all persons from trading for any note or notes, purporting to be made by him, payable to, or in the hands of Anderson Curtis, as all such notes were either fraudulently obtained by him, or forged; and I am determined not to pay any part of them.

Given under my hand, this 16th day of June, 1824.

NEAL SHAW.

3t74

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

BY virtue of the authority in me vested by the late Will and Testament of Mrs. Eliza Ramsey, dec'd. I offer for sale, a valuable tract of land, on the south side of Deep River, Chatham county, containing about 640 acres, 200 acres of which are under cultivation; about 100 of it is low ground, or river land. The situation is well known by the name of Stokes Place, Ramsey's, now Baylan's Ferry, it is a desirable situation, and well calculated for a country Store.

Also, a desirable situation near the Gulph, known by the name of Mr. Callum's place, containing about 125 acres of good land, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Dubruiz, and Robt. Calmer, Esq. with a good dwelling house and necessary outhouses.

Further particulars of the before-mentioned lands may be had by application to Archd. McBryde, or Philip Alston, Esqrs.

Terms of sale, 6, 12 and 18 months credit, purchasers giving bond with approved security, or a mortgage on the property if required.

JOHN CRUSOE, *Executor.*

Fayetteville, July 20, 1824.—a2mt'79

☞ The Editors of the Raleigh Register will please insert the above advertisement, and forward their account to this Office for payment.

U. S. Bank Notes, and Drafts on

the North, for sale by

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

2w

Cheap Family Bibles,

Just received, and for sale at the following prices:

No. 1,	at - - - -	$3 00
2,	with plates, - -	3 50
3,	with Apocrypha,	3 50
4,	with do. and plates,	4 00
5,	- - - - -	4 00
6,	fine paper, - -	5 00
7,	with Apocrypha, -	5 00
8,	with do. and plates,	6 00

Together with a general assortment of Books and Stationary.

J. HADLOCK.

3t75

The Subscriber

HAS just received from New-York, six separate assortments of *DRY GOODS*, particularly calculated for Country Stores, which are for sale upon accommodating terms.

ALSO,

100 kegs of White Lead in Oil,
25 kegs assorted Cut Nails.

JNO. HUSKE.

July 7, 1824.—4t73

The subscriber has left his notes and accounts in the hands of Mr. James P. Brownlow, who is duly authorized to settle the same.

AUGUSTUS G DEAL.

Fayetteville, July 12, 1824.—*71

New Barber Shop.

OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOTEL.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the citizens of Fayetteville, that he has opened a *BARBER SHOP*, on Hay-street, immediately opposite the Mansion Hotel, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the public. He hopes by a strict attention to his business in all its branches, and by a continual desire to please, that his services may not go unrewarded.

JOSEPH HOSTLER.

July 15, 1824.—3t73

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		Qua'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	-	lb.	4	5
Beef, Northern	-	bbl.	7 50	8 00
Brandy, Cogniac,	-	gallon.	1 25	1 50
Apple, in dem'd	-	do	50	55
Peach,	-	do.	55	60
Bacon, - -	-	lb.	9	10
Beeswax, - -	-	do.	31	32
Butter, - -	-	do	10	15
Bagging (abundant)	-	yard,	25	28
Coffee, Prime Green,	-	lb.	22	25
2d & 3d qual.	-	do	20	22
Candles, Mould,	-	do	12	14
Spermaceti,	-	do		34
Cotton,	-	do	13	14½
Corn, - -	-	bushel	45	50
Copperas .	-	lb.	3½	4
Flax -	-	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough,	-	bushel	75	80
Flour, Fine, -	-	barrel.	5	
Superfine,	-	do	5 50	6
Fish, Herrings	-	do	5 00	
Mullet .	-	do	6 00	
Feathers -	-	lb.	35	
Gin, Holland, -	-	gallon,	90	1 25
Country, -	-	do	43	45
Ginger .		lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	-	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	-	groce	11	12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	-	lb.		
West India,	-	do		
Iron, - -	-	100 lb.	4½ 00	5 00
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb.	3 00	
Flotant	-	do	3 00	
Lime, - -	-	cask,	2 50	3 00
Lard .	-	lb.	7	8
Leather, Skirting	-	do	30	35
Sole	-	do	28	30
Bridle	-	side	3 00	4 00
Lead, Bar .	-	lb.	7	8
Logwood -	-	100 lb.	3 50	
Molasses, -	-	gallon,	27	29
Nutmegs .	-	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	-	do	7	7 50
Wrought	-	do		
Nankeens, Blue	-	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	-	do	60	65
Shingles	-	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats, .	-	bush	30	35
Oil, Currriers	-	barrel.	18 00	24 00
Linseed	-	gallon.	80	1 00
Pork -	-	barrel.	11 00	13 00
Porter London,	-	dozen,	3 50	
Philadelphia,	-	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper, -	-	lb.	24	25
Pimento, -	-	do	25	26
Plaster Paris,	-	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	-	Keg,	8 00	
Others,	-	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown	-	do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	-	gallon,	80	1 00
Wind. Island.	-	do	70	80
New-England,	-	do	42½	45
Rice, - -	-	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins .	-	box,	2 50	3 50
Rags .	-	lb.	2	6
Shot, - -	-	Bag,	2 75	3
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	-	100 lb.	10 00	10 50
Common,	-	do	8	9
Loaf, -	-	lb	17	19
Salt, Liverpool,	-	bush	80	90
Turks Island,	-	do	70	80
St. Ubes, &c.	-	do		
Salts, Epsom	-	lb.	25	30
Glauber	-	do	6½	
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	16	17
German	-	do	17	18
Salt-Petre .	-	do	12	15
Tallow, -	-	do	7	8
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson, -	-	do	1 20	1 25
Tobacco, Leaf,	-	100 lb.	3	3 75
Manufactured,	-	do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x	-	box	15 00	16 00
Verdigrs, -	-	lb.	65	
Wheat, new -	-	bush.	90	1 00
Whiskey, .	-	gallon,	32½	35
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	-	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	-	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	-	do	80	

The subscriber intending to be absent from Fayetteville for some weeks, has appointed John Armstrong, Esq. his attorney during his absence. Mr. George Fletcher will attend to all business connected with his Cabinet Maker's shop.

DUNCAN M'NEILL

July 9, 1824.—3t73

THE FAYETTEVILLE

WEEKLY GLEANER.

IT is with no little diffidence that I again obtrude myself on the public notice. That careless confidence with which I issued proposals to establish a new press in this town, has, by the distinguished favor with which it has been received, ceased longer to exist; and the liveliest gratitude *for* that favor by which I have been so highly honored, has stimulated me to deserve the confidence which has been thus reposed—but which at first I was somewhat doubtful of obtaining.

A newspaper after the plan contained in the prospectus of the Gleaner, being intimately connected with the various interests of the community, cannot but be as generally approved of, as it is eagerly sought for, and must necessarily receive that liberal co-operation which an intelligent people is always willing to bestow. I assure my friends and the public that the project has been thoroughly weighed, and will be prosecuted to the utmost possible extent.

The subscribers, therefore, to the proposed journal, are respectfully informed that owing to the impracticability of making those arrangements which were originally contemplated, the first number of the Gleaner will not be issued before the 20th Oct. next. Those who have subscriptions are requested to retain them until the 10th of that month, then to be forwarded *by mail*, addressed to me at this place.

B. H. Talbot.

July 16.—3t73

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having received letters of administration with the will annexed, upon the estate of William Russel, Sen. dec'd. at June term, 1824, of Cumberland County Court, requests all persons having claims upon the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or he will plead the act of 1789, on bar thereof, and those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment.

NEAL BEARD, *Adm'r.*
with the Will annex'd.

July 3, 1824.

On the 24th day of July inst. the subscriber will offer for sale at the Town House in Fayetteville, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, in pursuance of said will, all the lots of land that belonged to his testator in Campbelton or Lower Fayetteville, and also all the land owned by him near Council Hall; and at the same time he will sell a valuable cow and calf and a feather bed, and furniture. Terms of sale, bonds with approved security, at six months credit.

NEAL BEARD, *Adm'r.*
with the Will annex'd.

July 3, 1824.—3t72

PROPOSALS

TO purchase the Stock held by the Cape-Fear Navigation Company in the Cape-Fear Steam Boat Company, consisting of one hundred and thirty-two shares will be received by John Crusoe, Esq. Treasurer.

ROBERT STRANGE, *Pres'dt.*

July 7, 1824.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold, on Monday, the 6th day of September next, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, between the legal hours, the following pieces or parcels of Land, lying and being in the county of Cumberland, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax due thereon, with costs of advertising, for the year 1822:

One lot of land improved, Mason streets nd Rafford's lane, listed by John Burklow, tax 8.
One do do 48 acres near town, joining Weeks, listed by same, tax 46
One do do near Averasborough, listed by same, tax 16
One lot in town, improved dwelling, North-st. listed by B. Burklow, tax 48
One do do do Maiden lane, listed by John Campbell, tax 96
One do do unimproved, Hillsboro'-st. listed by same, tax 8
One do do formerly Cameron's, Hay-st. joining Tillinghast, listed by John Evans; tax 6
One do do 40 by 100 feet, Cool Spring street, formerly Newby's, listed by same; tax 32
One do 2-5 of an acre, Moore and Orange-sts. listed by same; tax 3
One do with an old house, Rowan-st. listed by Jacob Eddy; tax 32
One tract of land of 409 acres, near town, sa. w mill, &c. &c. listed by John Ellis; tax 3 20
One do do 200 do called Lord's tract, listed by do tax 1 28
One do do 200 do one half the M'intyre place, listed by do. tax 64
One do do 200 do M'Kay's creek, listed by do. tax 64
One do do 640 do Grey's creek, listed by do. tax 1 2
One lot in town, joins Hugh Campbell, Hay-st. listed by do. tax 96
One do ¼ acre, Mallett's pond, listed by do tax 16
One do with stable, Canal-st. listed by do. tax 16
One do with house, joins Chisholm, Old-st. listed by do. tax 33
One do in Campbelton, improved, No 15; listed by T. Garner; tax 32
One do improved, Cool Spring-st. listed by Ephram Hammonds; tax 3 20
One do barber's shop, Danl. M'Neill's, Row-st. listed by E. Hammonds; tax 64
One-third of a lot, stables, &c. Broadfoot's lane, listed by same; tax 16
One piece of land, 100 acres, Black river; listed by same; tax 16
One lot ¼ acre, Campbelton, blank No. listed by Catherine Livingston; tax 64
One lot of land, 1200 acres, on Little Rockfish, listed by Alex. M'Queen; tax 1 92
One do do 209 do Horser's creek, listed by same; tax 8
One lot 18¾ acres, improved, Russell-st. listed by Wm Russell, jr. tax 2 56
One do ¼ do No. 15, Campbelton; listed by same; tax 1 28
One do unimproved, No. 5, Campbelton; listed by do. tax 8
One piece of land of 500 acres, unimproved, Rockfish; listed by do. tax 48
One do 89½ do between Buckhead and Blount's creek; listed by do. tax 28
One lot improved, formerly occupied by T. D. Burch, Green-st. listed by G. Robins; tax 1 92
One do 60 feet front, joins Candle Factory, Meeting st. listed by same; tax 16
One do 7 acres, Jug Factory, foot of Hay-mount; listed by do. tax 1 92
One do 130 feet front, near gallows, Hay-mount, listed by do. tax 3
One piece of land of 68 acres, Murchison's road, occupied by S. Fort; listed by do. tax 64
One lot improved, Grove-st. dwelling &c. listed by James Stewart; tax 64
One lot do near Methodist Church; listed by Wm. Tootle; tax 64
Two lots improved, Campbelton, No. 94 & 95; listed by James Vann, tax 1 28
One lot unimproved, No. 96, Campbleton; listed by do. tax 16
One do 6½ acres, improved dwelling, &c. North street; listed by Nancy Walker; tax 1 28
One piece of land of 50 acres, two miles from town, listed by same; tax 32
One lot improved, former residence of William Warden; listed by W. Warden; tax 2 56
One do 3¾ acres improved, north of Ramsay's-st. listed by Elizabeth Windham; tax 1 28
One piece of land of 82 acres on Long Branch joins D. Cullnath; listed by Ephraim Cullnath; tax 13
One do 200 do on Sandy creek, joins Autery M'Millan; listed by Luke Hails, tax 32
One piece of land of 140 acres, joins Rich'd. Bass; listed by John Bass; tax 11
One do 100 do Black river, listed by Hugh Bain; tax 16
One do 100 do in swamp, joins Henry King; listed by John Colbreath; tax 1 60
One do 250 do on Black river, listed by John Umphry; tax 64
One do 265 do do do listed by Rachael Umphry; tax 1 69
One do 100 do Black river, listed by Leonard Holton; tax 8
One do 740 do Piney Woods, listed by David Howie; tax 2 37
One do 242 do Flat Swamp, David Howie for Moses Cox; tax 3 20
One do 210 do Piney Woods, on Turkey pirch, listed by same for same; tax 32
One lot of 9 1-10 acres, Hay-mount in town of Fayetteville, listed by same; tax 32
One piece of land of 235 acres on Flat Swamp, same for Jas. J. Cole; tax 3 20
One do 216 do Piney Woods, Flea Hill, listed by same; tax 32
One lot of 9¼ acres on Hay-mount, in town of Fayetteville, listed by do for do. tax 32
One piece of land 50 7-10 do of swamp and piney woods; David Howie for Jas. Bell & wife; tax 32
One do 50 7-10 do joins Archd. Holmes, same for Weeks & Thos. Parker; tax 32
One do 520 do joins Thomas Murphey, listed by Lewis Jones; tax 9 98
One do 105 do Robt. Campbell, listed by same; tax 33
One do 250 do Gaul Berry, listed by do. tax 80
One do 50 do joins J. Wright; listed by Hugh Wright; tax 8

The following is returned as unlisted, and subject to double tax

One lot on Hillsboro'-st. supposed to belong to James Burnet; tax 32
One lot with brick house above Nott's Tin shop; supposed to belong to R. Burnham; tax 96
One do 33 feet front, former residence of J. Y. Green, North-st, formerly listed by J. Y. Green; tax 64
One do unimproved, joins the above; formerly listed by same; tax 8
One do with brick house on Hay-st. N. side, formerly listed by Charles H. Johnston; tax 3 20
One do with old house, Maiden lane; formerly listed by Danl. M'Iver; tax 1 12
Two-thirds of lot, Broadfoot's lane, E. Hammonds' stables; formerly listed by Danl. M'Neill; tax 64
One do improved Mumford-st supposed to belong to Peggy Martin; tax 64

ALEX. M'KAY, *late Sher'ff.*

Blank Deeds for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

No loose or wanton, though a wand'ring Muse.

FROM THE TRENTON N. J. EMPORIUM.

WELCOME, FAYETTE!

Welcome, Fayette! to the land that was won,
In part, by *your* valour from slavery's chain—
And that well we remember the deeds you have done,
You shall *feel* when you tread on our green shores again.
Our last sun shall set
Before we forget
With Washington's name still to join La Fayette.
Yes, the hero who bled that our clime might be free,
As dear as the blood of our bosoms shall be.

When the storm-clouds of war gather'd black in the west,
As the first shout of "Freedom!" that burst thro' the gloom,
He left the bright home youth and beauty had blest,
To league with our fathers, to share in their doom!
And, when roll'd afar
Was that tempest of war,
And the Eagle triumphant soar'd proud o'er each star,
He sought no reward, no advantage to find,
But the sweet peace that virtue imprints on the mind

Then, welcome, Fayette! and, while gratitude burns
In hearts that have always been faithful as free,
While one recollection of peril returns,
In the mem'ry of millions immortal shall be
The hero and sage
Who, in youth and in age,
Has been Liberty's champion thro' life's ev'ry stage.
Not a voice in the wide realm you lov'd, will forget
To join the loud chorus of WELCOME, FAYETTE!

IMPROMPTU—ON SEEING A WEDDING.

A woman's vow is far too long
Upon the marriage day;
For, surely when a woman *loves*,
She'd *honor* and obey.

SELECTIONS,
LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, &c.

A TRIFLE FOR SUMMER

In this dripping weather, when the heart of man melts within him; when our corpulent citizens trembling at the idea of evaporation, expect to *drop* away, and be advertised for desertion; when, for lack of pressure, the juices of the gaunt and bony mountaineer flow freely without it, and the shining dew of perspiration settles on the forehead, one would think that the disk of the sun had been newly burnished, and all its stains and spots rubbed out. No such thing, gentle reader, the spots are said to be still there, and nothing but that floating umbrella, a good sized cloud, can quench the fierceness of the solar beams.

See! there's a speck in the horizon; perhaps a cloud bound for our meridian, is now under sailing orders. It enlarges; it spreads over a large portion of the visible heavens. What a comfortable, what a delicate thing is a cloud. How much like the rich and juicy meltings of the watermelon. Who would not at this season delight to study nimbology. Nay, more, who would not like to roll and tumble among those mountains of vapor. So light and so airy; what fine materials they offer for castle building. A palace in the clouds would be worth seeing during the warm months. How one might look down upon the world that roasts and fries below; how much a building lot in that cool country would bring, if it were only advertised in the papers; what a charming thing to attract people would be a shop for Sal Æratus or a soda fount in. Ah, they may say what they like, there's nothing like a summer retreat in the clouds. What beautiful scenery! How charmingly the tints of the clouds are variegated? Who ever saw finer colors? Oh, the godlike science of nimbology; it carries our views into the mansions of the sky; it conducts us into the regions of ærea incognita, where the fancy has room to revel, and the light and fantastic fairy trips the virgin dew long before it revisits its mother earth. When, oh, when will the genius of Buchanan give us a passage in his flying steam-boat; when will the levity of hydrogen gas or of rarefied air convey us to those delightful shades which at present mock the fancy and tantalize the hopes.

But we have ascended to a fearful height, the earth and all its boasted grandeur dwindles in the eye, we must take care not to lose sight of it. Let us return while there is a chance to return, the business of this world must not be neglected; the pacha of Egypt, and his cotton and plague, must be looked to; the movements of Iturbide must be watched, the brave Greeks demand our sympathy for the loss of Lord Byron, Messrs. Crawford and Edwards, and the presidential candidates crave a word or two, and perhaps the Ashantees or the seditious Portuguese, or the worthy La Fayette, a name which interests all hearts. But let us set out: *facilis descensus Averni.*

All this lower world suffers in comparison with the magnificent and cooling country above. Look abroad in the town, the windows on the south side are shut up like so many terapins; across the street they are raised, and the belles with a graceful waving of the fans solicit the approach of the tardy zephyrs—the air has not as free a circulation as in the lofty and unfathomable sky. In the fields—corn, beans and potatoes take a sudden start for a day or two, and then wilt, and wither, and die away like some forn and moonstruck lover; none but salamanders can encounter the beams of the raging sun; none else can be willing to sally forth to communicate the oppressive [illegible] *how warm it is.*

What a charming excursion we have had; what a fine thing to be a philosopher, able to select the best places in the universe for one's travels! Hush! what a great matter the fire of summer kindleth; "what small philosophers we are after so much study of philosophy." Be patient, we say; but that impertinent dabbler, the fly, has pitched upon our nose. Whew! Ah! another and another have come, and the first little rascal brings up the rear. One dashes into the eye; another, with his mouth wide open, pounces upon my ear.

Now, by the spirit of the mighty dead, do ye give me no respite? Begone, ye tormentors! What, ask for quarters! Away with you, I will war you to the death; I will give no quarter. Psho! there's a whole swarm of the winged Bluchers; they will not take *no*, for an answer; they will not be content with a repulse; there is no room for hope. With all my patience, and perseverance, and fortitude, I think it best not to screw my courage to the sticking point. Jaques, let us beat a retreat while we can; and be sure to send out flanking parties, and post a trusty rear guard.

If such be the attacks of the fly, pray, what shall one do when the corps of lancers arrives, the hordes of nimble musquetoes, those Algerines of the atmosphere, as some editor calls them? *Nil desperandum;* but the rogues have long been in training, and are just going to migrate from the south, and draw the rich claret from our veins. In their indiscriminate warfare what enormities will be perpetrated on all who are not skilfully defended by a netting or chevaux de frise! They pay no respect to person or party, but give feeling evidences of their regard to every body; for they have not yet taken sides about the Presidency; they are upon the watch, they intend to go with the strongest party.

Oh! ye gallinippers! ye lovers of good things, ye who riot in the fat of the land; ye authors of evil, stay your hand. We are not precisely ready to bid you welcome. Would that we could be spared the proof of your tender assiduities, ye merciless disturbers of the public peace.

But in the midst of these flights, the whole heavens have been overcast, it has begun to drop, and now the refreshing rain descends in torrents. The mercury has fallen in the thermometer and we can venture to step abroad and pick up a little news, without scorching our whiskers, or encountering the storms of Baron Munchausen. What news is there?

The warmth of the present season does not appear to have made any serious impression upon the health of the country. The small pox, of which there were 1500 cases the last year in New-York, has not entirely left either that city or Philadelphia; but it is not very fatal in its progress. It is said that this disease has just been carried to the Cherokee Indians, by some of the tribe who had been in Philadelphia. As is usual among an uncivilized people, a serious mortality attends it: sixteen have died, but the vaccine matter has been sent for, and exertions are making to innoculate the survivors with the Kine Pock.

Notwithstanding the truth of the old observation that *some persons resort to the physician too rarely, and others too often*, the health of the country is in general good. There have been but five deaths in Northampton, Mass. for the last six months, among a population of 3278: The number of deaths has not been so small in any successive six months since the year 1789. When instances of this kind can be cited, we may be pretty sure that the country generally is visited with no uncommon mortality.

In the mean time, if the swamps of Carolina could be drained, and the streets of Fayette lined with shade trees, we might almost bid defiance to the unusual severity of the season. But our friends in the country, how are they to fare? We repeat the news, for we wish them to bear it in mind; new as it is, and distressing as it is, we wish them to remember, that there has not been such a prospect of warm weather for the last thirty years.

As early as the 5th of June the thermometer was at 90. It was at 93 in Richmond, Va. on the eighth; and the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th of that month were remarkable days. In New-York and Charleston, S. C. there appears to have been the same degree of heat, viz. 82-3; but in Montreal it was much warmer.

The roasting season did not begin in good earnest, however, until about the 1st of July; and then throughout the whole southern country the mercury ranged from 90 or 95 to 100 or 105, for several days.

Some say this is nothing to what is coming; but so long as the cool bath, the cool shade, and the thrice cool watermelon are to be had, nobody will regard past, present or future heat.

Its effects on the productions of the earth will we trust be salutary. There is in general a chance for abundant crops, the season is auspicious, and the country waves in all its pride of glory with the rich, dark and vigorous green of vegetable health, which is so grateful to the eye.

In some part of Hertford county, the wheat and corn was injured by the caterpillar, one man says they ate about forty acres of his corn when it was nearly knee high, but in the neighborhood of Petersburg, Va. and we believe, generally, the early and late wheat was abundant and of an excellent quality. So bountiful is the product that the price is likely to be low. Every article of subsistence can be gathered as the sand of the sea; and a famine cannot very soon wax sore in the land.

In R. Island, as a Providence paper has it, a spire of asparagus grew eight and a half feet, 102 inches in one week, more than 14 inches a day, or half an inch an hour.

Above a thousand plants are now in flower at the Linnæan Garden in Flushing, L. Island; and among them above fifty varieties of carnations, most of which are rose-leaved.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

MR. J. P. COBBETT'S RIDE IN FRANCE.

Mr. Cobbet was much pleased with *the state of religious affairs* in France, and particularly struck with the modest, pious, and zealous demeanor of the priesthood. They are indefatigable, he thinks, in the performance of all the duties of their calling, and uniformly gentle, amiable, and charitable towards their parishioners. He did not discover that any of them were admired, as the parsons in Great Britain and Ireland "very often" are, as "the most venturesome riders in a fox chase"—as "being *good shots:*" as "the best hands at *a rubber of whist,*" and as the best jokers and jolliest companions over a bottle of wine."

Mr. Cobbett did not see "such a thing as a *new* church in France," nor any that had not apparently been built for centuries. His account of the internal management deserves to be quoted, as his strictures on certain competitions are applicable to more countries than one.

"It would be needless for me to describe the forms and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic worship. But I cannot help noticing one important particular connected with the *going to Church* in this country. *There are no pews allowed to be made in the churches, the congregation flock altogether.* The stone floors of the churches are entirely open, and the only sort of seats used by those who attend the service are common rush bottomed chairs, of which there are a great many kept in every church. The chairs are piled up on one side, when there is no service going on in church. A trifle of money is paid to an attendant by those who ask for chairs. When the people are *at church* in this country, there is no sort of distinction made between classes or ranks. There is nothing of that contesting for *'the chief seats'* at church, as is too much the case with some of the most constant church goers in England. In England, the church is by many folks, looked upon as a sort of *theatre*, or a place to *show off* in. What is there more common in an English parish than the quarrels about *the best pew?* while the French people are kneeling to expiate their sins upon the stone floors of the churches, we forget our sins, and add to the stock, in a squabble about who shall have the gaudiest seat or cushion upon which to set or kneel down to protest that we are deeply impressed with the feelings of humility."

EGYPTIAN COTTON AND PLAGUE.

More than thirty thousand bags of cotton of a quality not inferior to Sea Island, have this year been sent from Egypt to England; but the people and the physicians of Liverpool have been alarmed, and with good cause, for the plague has again broken out at Alexandria. Egypt can turn her attention to sugar, indigo and corn, for the cultivation of all which her soil and climate are said to be well adapted. The article below explains the subject with more particularity.

Liverpool, March 6.—A striking and momentous subject of alarm has lately gone forth among reflecting persons in this neighborhood, in consequence of the new and increasing intercourse between this port and Egypt. *Several thousand bags of cotton have already arrived*, and many thousand more to an incalculable amount, are expected to follow.

It cannot be concealed, that these goods are packed and shipped at places where that most dreadful of all earthly scourges, the plague, is very frequently raging, and it cannot but strike the most unreflecting mind, that, according to the received notions on this subject, *there can be no vehicle more adapted than cotton to the conveyance of this terrible contagion.*

The great plague of 1665, it is positively affirmed, was brought to this *country by a single suit of clothes, imported from the Levant, and imprudently* exposed in London. That fearful visitation cost the *lives of nearly* 100,000 *persons*, and introduced a scene of actual and eventual suffering, almost unexampled in the history of nations.

It must be further recollected, that this country is the most thickly peopled district (leaving out capital cities) in Europe, and that its great towns contain an unusually dense population, not remarkable for habits of cleanliness, caution, or sobriety. The thought of such a disease introduced into such a community, is too frightful to be contemplated. The cotton is unshipped here, but *it is unpacked in almost every great town in the* country, so that like the burning of Moscow, the conflagration might burst forth simultaneously at a variety of different points. We are most gratified to learn *that the gentleman of the faculty here, excited by these alarming* possibilities, have had a meeting on the subject, *and have most wisely determined to maintain a vigilant watch on all further arrivals from infected places; to enforce the severest regulations of the quarantine laws*, and to adopt every other measure likely to guard us against a calamity from which this *country has now happily been spared for more than a century and a half.*

A respectable physician from the eastward, informed the editors of the Boston Medical Intelligencer a few days since, that he accidentally found a human skeleton, partially washed out from a beach, the bones of which must have been very old, as they were greatly decayed, with the exception of the right hand, *the tendons of which were in perfect preservation, but of a green colour, and the fingers clenched. On inspection, three pieces of copper coin were found in the hand*, which were so much defaced by time, as to render it totally impossible to ascertain their date, or the inscriptions upon them.

SIGHT OF THE EYE.

Of all the five senses that of sight is the purest and most abundant source of pleasure. The eye is also one of the finest objects of contemplation, as it vies with any of the optical instruments which the ingenuity of man has devised. The two articles below from the Columbian Star show *the ease with which the sight is injured*, and the possibility that *the eye may remain in brightness when the power of vision is gone.*

This very delicate and beautiful organ is exposed to many injuries, though protected by several admirable contrivances, which demonstrate *design* and considerate kindness on the part of the Creator.

A fact is stated in the newspapers, which ought to be generally known. A person, entering a room where a gentleman was sitting, placed his hands over his eyes, in a playful mood—a practice not uncommon, but, as it proved in this case, a dangerous one. The gentleman made strong efforts to disengage himself, and, when released, he found himself *entirely blind.* No visible injury had been sustained by his eyes; but it is at least probable, that, in the struggle, the optic nerves were either ruptured or otherwise rendered useless. It is well known that the eye is merely an *instrument.* By means of its humours, which answer the purpose of lenses, the rays of light are brought to a focus on the retina, forming an image on the medullary portion of the optic nerves which are connected with the brain. If these nerves are divided, the communication is destroyed, and the eyes are rendered useless, though otherwise perfect. The following case, related by an English surgeon, is in point:

In going through an hospital on the Quay at Ostend, in order to assist the wounded French officers that arrived from Waterloo the night before, I was accosted by a tall man of fifty years of age, a Brigadier General. He was a true picture of the old Napoleon soldier—the thick mustachio—the dark curled and careless locks—the stern countenance—the round earrings, the decoration of the legion of honor—all marked him out as one of the sons of glory.—He advanced towards me bowing, and seemed to fix his full black eyes on mine, as he asked for my assistance. I begged to know where he was wounded; and he informed me that he had been shot through the head, that the wounds were nearly healed, but that he was quite blind. I looked at his eyes, and saw no alteration in them from the natural appearances;—but on closer inspection found the pupils dilated and fixed. He then showed me the entrance and exit of the ball. It entered between the top line of the ear and whisker, and having passed across the head, came out exactly opposite between the other ear and whisker. It was therefore evident that the loss of vision was occasioned by the optic nerves having been totally divided by the ball in its passage. From the intensity with which I examined his case, he seemed to gather hopes of relief. I hesitated as I told him of the irreparable loss of his sight; and I saw the tears start from those fine, but now useless eyes, with a sympathy that instantly affected my own. It was one of the most extraordinary wounds I ever witnessed which did not prove fatal.

A young British Officer in India, among other grievances, writes to his friends in England, *that the heat is so extreme, it is impossible for a person to walk* 100 *yards in the sun. A young cadet had undertaken it and lost his life.* He says—"Another of my great torments is the servants. It is impossible to find one of them who will do two things, so that eleven is the smallest number with which I can get on, besides, they make so many ridiculous mistakes that they sometimes annoy you a little, though you cannot well be angry with the poor creatures. I have just had a hearty laugh at my old black cook. I was not very well this morning, which he observed; so he came to recommend me to take some 'chick broth,' that is chicken broth. I thanked him for his attention, and said I would—when, after standing for some time, and making a few wry faces, he asked if he should kill my old *goat* to make it."

A Revelation in the works of God—It was in sooth a still and pleasant solitude, wherein a holy spirit dwelt in visible beauty, to win the stranger, whether guided thither by chance or driven by adversity, to pause and receive some gentle lesson of virtue.—For there the leaves were eloquent with benignant instruction—when the air was still, they taught in their silence the sweet morality of affection that delights to cherish unsought and without ceasing—when stirred by the breeze, they whispered as with an admonishing counsel, to beware of the incitements of desire; and amidst the storm, they declaimed of the immeasurable vehemence of passion.

Even the stones here also preach.—They remind us, when they are bright and dry, that the heart of man is hard and arid in prosperity; and when they are moistened by only the dew, do they not prove how small a thing it is that serves to sadden the bosom? Listen also to the running waters, do they not warn us that life is flowing away?—and these rocks, so channelled and worn, and hoary, tell they not of things that have been from old, whereof no man can divine the purpose, and bear witness to the mysteries wherewith the world has been conceived, setting at naught the groping wisdom of presumptuous mortals."

HUMOUR.

Within the limit of becoming mirth.

EPIGRAM—*The Incurious.*

Three years in London Bobadil had been,
Yet neither Lions, Tombs, nor King had seen,
I cannot tell the cause without a smile,
The rogue had been in Newgate all the while.

Latour Maubourg lost his leg at the battle of Leipsic. After he had suffered amputation with the greatest courage, he saw his servant crying, or pretending to cry, in the corner of the room. None of your hypocritical tears, you idle dog, (said his master)—you know you are very glad, for now you have only one boot to clean instead of two.

A very ignorant nobleman observing one day, at dinner, a person, eminent for his philosophical talents, intent on choosing the delicacies of the table, said to him—"What! do philosophers love dainties?"—"Why not?" replied the scholar, "Do you think, my lord, that the good things of this world were made only for block-heads?"

Sterne, who used his wife very ill, was one day talking to Garrick in a fine sentimental manner, in praise of conjugal love and fidelity. "The husband," said Sterne, "who behaves unkindly to his wife, deserves to have his house *burnt over his head.*"—"If you think so," said Garrick, "I hope your house is insured."

A pious minister of respectable talents, now in the methodist connexion, was formerly a preacher among the universalists. The incident which led him seriously to examine the grounds of that doctrine, is striking and singular. He was amusing his little son, by telling him the story of "The children in the wood." The boy asked—"What become of the little innocent children?" "They went to heaven," replied the father.—"What became of the old uncle?" "He went to heaven too" "*Won't he kill them again father?*" said the boy!

MORAL.

To form the manners, and to mend the heart.

IS THERE A GOD?

IS THERE A GOD?—It is a question of infinite moment, on the solution of which depends every obligation, and every consolation of religion. Every work which bears evident marks of design, and is adapted to answer some purpose, must be produced by an intelligent cause.

Apply this obvious principle to the great operations of nature. Observe, for example, the structure and growth of a plant. Remark the variety of delicate fibres of which it is composed, the distinct forms of the several parts, their mutual relations, the regular and complete whole which is produced by their combination, and the provision which is made for their production, nourishment and growth. Contemplate the amazing diversity of genera and species, and the nice gradations from one genus, and from one species, to another, which the scientific study of this part of nature has discovered. From the vegetable, turn your attention to the animal world, and observe, displayed in a still more wonderful manner, perfection of form, variety of species, and mutual relation and dependence. Behold every animal provided with abundant internal sources, and external means, of life and enjoyment. Survey the curious structure of that complex machine, an animal body, in which the several parts are exactly adjusted to each other, and combined in the most perfect harmony, to carry on the several functions of animal life. Recollect, that combinations of these materials, similar in the great outline, but infinitely diversified in the subordinate parts, form that countless multitude of animals which people the earth.

After this general review of the productions of nature, let reason judge, whether such regular, yet diversified, forms could be produced, without the agency of a designing intelligence. If the ear be admirably constructed for hearing, and the eye for seeing, the ear and the eye were surely formed by a Being who intended that animals should hear and see—that is, are the effect of an intelligent cause. It should seem impossible to observe, in these and other instances, the tendencies of the various parts of nature to accomplish certain ends, without the fullest conviction that there is some active Power or Being by whom these ends are perceived, and who conducts the operations of nature with the intention of accomplishing them. Upon every page in the volume of nature, is written, in characters which all may read and understand, this great truth, THERE IS A GOD.

Faith without Evidence.—Something may be implied, but there is no direct account in the scriptures of the fall of the angels, unless that of the apocryphal book of Enoch be received. Many of the common notions may be traced to the poet, Milton